THE NEWS IN LONDON.

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WAR WITHOUT QUARTER BEGUN AGAINST

THE NATIONAL LEAGUE. BNGLISH LIBERALS EMBARRASSED-THE LEAGUE

READY FOR THE FRAY-THE ROYAL FAM-11.Y AT ODDS-MATTHEW ARNOLD ON GENERAL GRANT-PERSONAL AND LITERARY. BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE!

LONDON, Dec. 18 .- The Government have at last struck, and struck hard. Their Liberal opponents in England describe the arrest of Messrs. Dillon and O'Brien as a real blow, and I believe Messrs. Dillon and O'Brien are of the same opin-English Liberals have once more to choose between disagreeable alternatives. They have been taunting the Government with want of courage of their opinions; they now find it awkward to condemn them for doing what they, the Liberals, have said they were bound to do. "The Daily News" gets out of the difficulty by an article of which the first half is for the maintenance of law and the second half a defence of the League. But Mr. Gladstone's tardy hint has not gone unheeded. Sober Liberals shrink from resistance to the tribunals, no matter what justice and equity may be on the side of those who come into collision with the forces of order. The English constituencies cannot yet be made to understand the doctrine on which the "plan of campaign" is based, so caution is the watchword of Liberal journalists and orators.

Now that war has been declared in Ireland. says the mouthpiece of the Tory Ministry. "it is to be waged unrelentingly all along the line." This is something more than a rhetorical flourish. and means that the active party in the Cabinet has carried the day. The arrest of Messrs, Dillon and O'Brien at Loughrea was made in pursuance of a resolution taken before Mr. Dillon's prosecution was begun in the Queen's Bench. The Gov-They have been told that they shrank from jury trials, and they respond by issuing summonses against six leaders of the ceedings must end in a regular trial and verdict. spite of Mr. O'Brien's rather equivocal remark that his friends "don't mean to put their heads into the lion's mouth." I presume this signifies that in the legal contest they don't mean to throw away any legal advantage. The presence in Dublin of Mr. Jenkinson, the head of the Criminal Investigation Department in London, implies

"The Pall Mall Gazette" has another insulting Tales and Fables," will appear shortly. G. w. s. attack on Mr. Gladstone. Quoting the story that Mr Gladstone is engaged in writing a book about Ovmetian religion, it says he is so busy analyzing the subtle theological significance of the amours of Zeus that he cannot spare a thought to the fate of thousands of poor tenants in Ireland who believe he has been overflowing with passionate sympathy. Mr. Stead's public utterances are too often governed by private animosities. He has never fergiven Mr. Gladstone for rejecting his appeal to support him in publishing the infamous "Maiden Tribute" articles. Mr. Gladstone not only refused, but when Mr. Stead pressed it caused him to be informed that he had given "The Pall Mall Gazette" should not you can follow a great number of Mr. Stead's continuing attacks on people and papers.

The French Ministerial crisis has come and gone for the present without raising a ripple on the surface of English opinion. The newsparers have published the usual obligatory articles, but the public cares not a straw whether M. de Frevcinet or M. Goblet be the nominal ruler of France M. Goblet is completely unknown outside of France, and so are most of his Cabinet except the irrepressible General Boulanger. The bestknown man in it to-day is precisely the one who last week was the least known, M. Flourens, and this is simply because his political obscurity was so complete that unusual efforts were made to throw light on it and him. M. Blowitz contributed his share in an interview where more than the usual space was conceded to M. Flourens and less than usual to M. Blowitz. The attitude of France toward the Egyptian question remains the Whether M. de Freycinet's complaints had anything to do with the movements of the Englist troops down the Nile is an open question.

The Saxe-Coburg candidature for the Bulgarian throne makes no headway. Russia ridicules it, and Berlin will have nothing to say till Russia approves of it. The Bulgarian delegates now in Berlin are told in plain terms that they must make their peace with Russia before they can ex-

pect anything beyond civility from Germany. Complaints continue to come from Russian partisans that Prince Alexander is styled in "The Court Circular" Prince Alexander of Bulgaria. Remonstrances from high quarters are without effect on the Queen, who with her own hand wrote in the words "of Bulgaria" which were wanting in the manuscript presented to her. Family discussions arising out of the Queen's partiality for the Battenbergs have not been appeased. The postponement until to-day of the christening of Princess Beatrice's boy has been due to the difficulty of finding sponsors for him. The Prince of Wales, who makes no secret of his dislike for Prince Henry and his brother, positively refuses to serve in spite of something very like a royal command from his mother.

The end of the Colin Campbell divorce case is in sight. The brevity of the speeches of the counsel for the co-respondents seems to indicate confidence in acquittal. Mr. Finlay consumed all yesterday with his closing argument against Lady Colin-a speech of marked ability, rising to the full license of a lawyer in dealing with awkward facts, and full of ingenuity and unmeasured invective and bitterness. Sir Charles Rus well replies on the whole case today. The judge, who has made no secret of his disbelief of the main evidence against Lady Colin, charges the jury on Monday, and a

Sir Edward Watkin is once more pushing Channel Tunnel scheme. He tells his shareholders in substance that they have a better chance with the present Government than Mr. Chamberlain's opposition was, in Sir Edward's opinion, the main cause of their former defeat, while his successor in the Board of Trade, Lord Stanley of Preston, is a more "squees-

able" person. Besides, Sir Edward Watkin has long been a Tory in Liberal clothes, and now thinks the time has come for the Tories to reward his services. Possibly they will but not in that shape.

The American mail question continues to come ap in one shape or another atmost daily. 'The law question has been argued out in part between the Government and the Cunard and White Star companies, but has been postponed to the next term. In the interim an injunction prohibits the companies from refusing to receive ship letter mails. The Postmaster-General's proposals for fresh tenders look a little as if Mr. Black wood, the Permanent Secretary of the Post Office, who is always on the side of the companies, were again getting the upper hand. Tenders may now be made for a year or longer. This is a reversion to the old con-

The appointment of Mr. Montagu Williams as police magistrate for Woolwich elicits comment of characteristic brutality from "The Pall Mall Gazette" which remarks that a blind deaf-mute would have superior claims to those of Mr. Willams, who has only lost his speech. Mr. Montagu Williams, who has not lost his speech, has long been the leader of the bar at the Old Bailey and engaged in nearly every important criminal case for many years past. He lately undersent an excessively severe operation for cancer of the throat, for which a surgeon came from Berlin. The operation was successful, but the surgeons warn him against that constant and parrassing use of the voice which active practice at the bar requires. He has, therefore, accepted place on the beach which he is singularly competent to till.

Mr. Phelps, the American Minister, has entirely recovered from his attack of lumbago. He is now attending to his duties at the Legation and is able to resume his social duties as well. Mrs. Phelpa's reception yesterday was signalized by the reappearance of Miss Chamberlain, accompanied by a new candidate for those social honors which London decrees to beauty. Her name is certain soon to be

Mr. Murray's entrance into the field with a shilling monthly magazine is erroneously supposed to herald the downfall of "The Quarterly Review. This new venture appeals to a different class of readers, and will be more popular and various than The Quarterly" and less partisan. The most interesting announcement for the first number is an article on General Grant by Matthew Arnold, presumably a study of character and not a military

A new edition is announced of "England's case against Home Rule" by Professor Ducey. This book, which has been said to contain the best statement of the case for as well as against Home Rule, went out of print at once on publication and has

since been unprocurable.

Mr. Fronde's "Oceana" has reached its hundredth thousand, a popularity perhaps unprecedented for a book of that character. A dinner to Mr. Froude this week at the St. Stephen's Club, the Lord Chancellor presiding, was given as a farewell to him as he is just starting for another tour, to result in another book on the wreck of the Spanish Empire. He goes first to the West Indies.

A new volume of stories by Mr. Robert Louis Stevensoa, entitled "The Merry Men and Other

GADBAN GIVEN THE COLD SHOULDER. GERMANY, FRANCE, RUSSIA AND TURKEY SAID TO BE IN ACCORD ON THE BULGARIAN QUESTION.

Sorma, Dec. 18.-The Bulgarian Government has sur pended relations with Gadban Pacha, special Turkish patch from Berlin stating that Germany, France, Russia and Turkey are in complete accord on the Bulgarian question. The dispatch adds that Turkey is to continue to have the initiative in advancing proposals respecting Bulgaria, and that the three other powers named are to accept the proposals as made, but does not say whether or not there is to be a previous understanding as to the unture of what will be proposed.

TO DIE THE DEATH HE INFLICTED.

BUT THERE IS NO GUILLOTINE. ST Jours, Newfoundland, Dec. 18.-The authorities of the French colony of Isles Saint Pierre et Miquelon have upon their hands a convicted assassin who is something of an elephant. On August 23 last, Car os Zuzuarregui was convicted in the Court of Assizes of the premeditated murder of Stanislaus guillotine at Saint Pierre, and the authorities must cutioner by the home government, or send to France tor Mon-leur de Paris and his machine. Zuzuarregui was to have been executed in September, but it was found that the cost of getting the public executioner over here in a governmental vessel would be heavy, and the execution was postponed. It will be this month or early in January, if arrangements can be made, but if nobody in the colony can act as dejuty executioner the murderer will be sent to France and have his head chopped off by Monsieur de Paris. The gull of ne never has been set up in this country, and if Zuzuarregul shall be executed here it will be the first case on record on this side of the

only mur er that has been ever committed in the colony within the memory of the oldest inhabitant. colony within the memory of the oldest inhabitant. Zuzuarregui, who was employed by a fish packer, tried to undermine Coste, another workman, in his emilioyer's estimation, and failing in that he conceived a violent hatrel of the man. But failing to get up a quare I, owing to Coste's imperturbable good nature and simplicity, he resolved upon deliberate, cold-blooded assass.nat on. He took a heavy, keen fish kin fe or cleaver in his hand and walked into an alley where Coste was at work in a kneeling posture. Stanling close to the foreman, he called to another working an named Hacahi and asked if enough crates. workman named Hacabi and asked if enough crates had been made. The question was so natural that it threw Coste off his guard, and he did not look up. threw Coste off his guard, and he did not look up.
Zuzuarregui raising the cleaver brought it down on
Coste's neck with all his strength. The weazon was
so heavy and sharp and the blow so vicious that
Coste's head was almost severed from his body, only
a few strips of fiesh remaining to hold it on. Death
vas of course instantaneous. No effort was made to
selve the assissin. Hacala and the other workmen
thought the Spaniard was a maniae and hastened to
get out of his way. Zuzuarregui made no attempt
to at ack anybody else, but went straight to the
police office and gave h mself up. He said he had
killed Stanislaus Costo because Coste got all the credit
for the work and called h mself the best workman in
st. Pierre. He said he asked his heart if he should
kill the man, and his heart told him to do it. At
the trial he was promptly convicted of assassination, the trial he was promptly convicted of assassination, and as he had beheaded he victim he was sentenced to suffer death in the same way on the guillotine.

THE PANAMA CANAL.

M. DE LESSEPS SAYS THAT IT WILL BE OPEN FOR TRAFFIC IN 1889.

PARIS, Dec. 18 .- M. de Lesseps, at a meeting of the French Geographical Society, declared that the Panama Canai would be open for traffic in 1889, but that there will not be time in the interval te construct the locks.
"These," M. de Lesseps declared to the society, "can be made later, the essential point being that shipping will pass through the canai in 1889."

LONDON, Dec. 18.—The Red Star Line steamer Zeeland delphia on December 1, put into Queenstown to-day partly wrecked. She had encountered fearful weather, One man was drowned and twelve passengers and several of the crew were injured, her deckhouse and wheelhouse was carried away and her saloon was dam-

STANLEY'S EXPEDITION TO RELIEVE EMIN BEY BRUSSELS, Dec. 18.—It is semi-officially stated that nothing has been definitely settled yet respecting the pronothing has been definitely section yet respecting the proposed expedition of Heary M. Stanley to relieve Emili Bey. The promoters will await the arrival from Zanzibar of Dr. Junker, the German explorer, before determining finally the nature of the expedition which it is expected the American explorer will take charge of.

MENDOZA, Dec 18, via Gaiveston.—There were sixty-five cases of cholera in the hospital here yesterday. There were twenty-nve deaths from the disease in Rosario. The epidemic is decreasing. STRONG GOVERNMENT MEASURES.

THE ANTI-RENT CAMPAIGN PROCLAIMED. FUNDS OF THE NATIONAL LEAGUE SENT TO FRANCE

-PROPOSING A SUSPENSION OF EVICTIONS. DUBLIN, Dec. 18 .- The executive has formally proclaimed the anti-rent campaign. The New Ross Box Guardians, which was recently dissolved for placing a wing of the poorhouse at the National League's disposal and for giving special privileges to evicted tenants, has held a meeting in defiance of the Government and resolved that no rates be paid to a new board of guardians, and that the treasurer be ordered not to pay checks. The proclaiming of the anti-rent campaign is accepted by the leaders of the National League as a step on the Government's part toward the suppression of the League. The funds of the League have already been transferred to France in order to prevent their seizure by the authorisecreted to guard them against Government designs.

The proclamation warns all persons that the inciting of enants to refuse to pay or to withhold rents is an illegal act, and that the anti-rent movement, by whatever means that all moneys, receipts or documents given or received and that persons in whose possession the same are found shall be arrested.

This sweeping measure is the production of Lord Ash-courne, Lord Chancellor of Ireland, and assent to its omulgation was obtained at yesterday's Cabinet Council

their reats.

The yearly report of the Irish Land Commission has been issued. It shows that the Commission has granted an average reduction in the price of land of 24 per cent. In Connaught the reduction amounted to 28 per cent.

MORE SUMMONSES ISSUED-THE GOVERNMENT DE-FIED AT KILBUSH.

n, to-day received a summons similar to the one serve on him at Loughrea, to appear here on Wednessday and swer to another charge of "conspiracy to defraud." Similar summonses were served upon John Dillon, Willm Redmond, Daniel Crilly, David Sheeliy and Matthew Harris, all Parnellite members of Parliament. The alleged conspiracy to defraud consists in accepting as trustees for tenants the reduced rents refused by the landlords. It begins to look as if the Government has arranged to resist the " plan of campaign " by arresting the trustees under t in every locality wherein they accept refused rents.

At a demonstration held last night at Kilrush, County

Clare, in favor of the "plan of campaign," Jeremiah Jordan, Parnellite member of the House of Commons for Jordan, Parnellite member of the House of Commons for West Clare, and Joseph Riebard Cox, Parnellite member for East Clare, both defiel the Government to do its worst by arrests and exercion against the "plan," These men openly declared that the plan of campaign would be relentlessly enforced against the large Vandeleur estates in County Clare upon which the rents are due to-day, "We will bring Vandeleur to his senses to-morrow," cried one, "by collecting his rents." Mr. Kenny, member of Parliament, also spoke and said the Vandeleurs had been murderers ever since 1846.

In the past two days every bit of the rent owing by the tenants of the Fosberry estates at Listowell, County Kerry, minus the amount of the reduction demanded by the tenants and refused by the landlord, has been collected under the "plan of campaign" and quietly deposited with trustees, all unknown to the authorities.

Lord Cranbrook has made a permanent reduction of 30 per cent per annum in the rents of his farms in Kent County.

VIEWS OF IRISHMEN IN NEW-YORK.

REGARDED-IS THIS THE LAST TRIAL! Irishmen in this c ty have been greatly st-red by the recent occurrences in Ir-land, especially the arrest of John Dilion and William O'Brien, two of the most popular of the Irish representatives. The members of the Irish Parliamentary Pund Association, of which Eugene Kelly is the head; the presidents of the several leaders of the Fenian and other revolutionary organisa-Mr. Parnell himself. The general opinion expressed is all than give ball; and as it is known that he is unable sisted upon, will be almost certain to end fatally. was the opinion expressed to a TRIBUNE reporter yester-Dillon in Killmainham Jail, while Chief Secretary Forster's coercion act was in force. At that time Dillon insisted upon living on fail distrike all the other ori-oners, and would have continued to fare thus until ac-died had be not been persuaced by all the other "sus-

died had he bot seen paysician, Dr. Carte, to give pects," including the prison physician, Dr. Carte, to give it up.

The dynamiters with whom the reporter conversed are The dynamiters with whom the reporter conversed are reloiced at the turn for what they call "the worst" which affairs have taken in Irriand, and all of them, from Dr. Hamilton Williams, the newly elected heal of the Fen an Brotherhood, down, eay, "I told you so." They chain that freland has given a full chance to beachful agitation, and that the next thing to be heard of will be dynamite explosions in Landon and elsewhere.

Juige Edward Browne, of the City Court, who is secretary of the Hoffman House Committee, the richest and most influential of the Irish organizations, said: "I do not believe that any such wild scheme as synamite explosions would ever enter the head of any sane Irishman just now, let alone be carried out. It is a hard time for our people in Irishand, but I feel certain it is the last trial they will on called muon to bear, and that a little firmness and calmines now will triumphrasier than vaciliation and into index passion."

Captain Denis Browne, of the Emmet Guard, Brooklyn, said: "I am for dynamite now. I have always been for dynamics. Undergrand deemit care for specomes."

President Delaney, of he Municipal Council of the Irish National Leagus, said: "I am rather pleased that the Tories are pushing matters so. We want matters to contain House Rule, seems plain enough to me, though what it ought to be I leave to others to say."

ADJOURNMENT OF THE REICHSTAG. BERLIN, Dec. 18.-At the opening of the Reich stag to day, Herr von Koeller, Conservative, proposed re i'ent proposed that the Reichstag adjourn Windthorst moved that the House 7th. When a vote was about to be taken it was found there was no quorum, and the reseent thereupon fixed January 4 as the date for

EMPEROR WILLIAM WRITES TO THE CZAR. Berlin, Dec. 18.-It is reported that Emperor William has written a long autograph letter to the Czar without having consulted Prince Bismarck, urging the mainten ance of peace and assume the time to the control of the control of

CORK, Dec. 18.—"Tim" Hurley, the tenant, who or October 20 last with a band of neighbors successfully de Genober 20 has but at Clonakity from a force of constables and police who attempted to evict him, and who, with his friends, was subsequently arrested while on their way to the tavern to celebrate the victory, was to-day acquitted and set at liberty at the Munster Assizes.

LONDON, Dec. 18.-The action of Mrs. Adams against her father, Lord Chief Justice Coleridge, has been settled

ANTICS OF AN INTOXICATED ACTOR. popular actor went upon the stage in an intoxicated conence, bantered the orchestra and ran around the stage klasing the actresses. The curtain was lowered and the actor promptly dismissed.

FORT WORTH, Dec. 18 (Special).—The Fort Worth and New-Orleans Road has been sold to C. P. Huntington for \$546,000. This gives the Texas Central its own line from Houston to Fort Worth.

One of the cars of Second Avenue Elevated road Hariem about 5 p. m. yesterday. that left Hariem about 5 p. m. yesterios; contained two Irishmen and three Italians, The Italians were Michael Tialo, his wife and his son John, all of No. 111 Mulberry st. The Irishmen quarrelied, and Meholas Mockier was stabled. At Seventy-fifth st. a policeman arrested the whole party. Mockier had his wounds dressed at the Presbyterian Hospital, and was locke, up in the East Fifty-ninth Street Station. His assaliants were also locked up.

THE BOBAN SALE ENDED. was reached yesterday afternoon with general satisfac-

CONGRESS AND RAILROADS.

PRESIDENT KING ON THE SITUATION.

WHAT THE HEAD OF THE ERIE BOAD THINKS OF THE INTERSTATE COMMERCE BILL. A reporter of THE TRIBUNE yester lay asked President John King, of the New-York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad, for his views on the Interstate Commerce bill. Mr. King replied that it was an extremely difficult matter to criticise a bill which he had not seen, and which, notwithstanding diligent efforts at Washington, he had not been able to get. The bill from all that could be understood from the press was one of great importance, as affecting seriously not only the railroad interests but also the general commerce of the country. So many troubles existed now, from the competition for business, from diverse legislation in the different States and other causes, that almost every railway manager would welcome Congressional legislation placing the ing some uniform system as to rates, discriminations, etc.

"But in saying this it should not be understood that many, or, as far as I know, any of the railroad companies, would desire the passage of a bill such as that under con sideration. So far as the proposed regulations as to pub. any changes or an advance upon less thauten days' notice are concerned, they are entirely unobjectionable. So also would be the prohibition of the payment of rebate drawbacks, and this could properly be extended to prevent the payment of commission on passenger tickets and the correction of similar evils. All the machinery meet the the hearty, sincere co-operation of the railroad managers who, instead of attempting any violation, would be extremely glad to co-operate in enforcing its provisions. THE POOLING SYSTEM NOT PERFECT.

"As to pooling—no one will say it is a perfect system.
It has been adopted by the leading companies as the ing improved from time to time. It is not opposed to the public interests, but rather protective of them, at niarity in rates than would otherwise exist. There can be no objection whatever to bringing the pooling system, or-if it can be found-any better system but it does not seem to be right to destroy it altogether of the public, leaving out of view the railroads, to the principal conservative influence now existing. It is a fact, that, under the operation of the trunk line pool for the current year, through rates have been established at reasonable figures and better maintained than at any time for twenty years, while, as a result, the commerce of the country to the extent to which it has come under the influence of the pool has been better protected than ever before. If a way can be found by which rates can be

can establish rates and enforce the observance of them. This is true, and the railroad companies would be satisfied to have such Government regulation, but can it be said that Congress is now ready to establish tariffs for transportation companies! This is an exceedingly in-tricate and complicated matter and it requires careful and earnest consideration, but it is not by any means im given to the subject. If plans are adopted which will solve the difficulty, the railroad companies will honestly give such and as they can to assist in arranging fair and equitable tariffs over their respective lines, placing the enforcement of them in charge of the Government." "What effect do you think it would have upon roads

which run through more than one state 1" "I should expect the most serious results. It is ex tremely unfair. The Lackawanna, the Eric and the Lehigh Valley companies, for instance, run through two or three inter-state commerce, while their principal rival, the New

inter-state commerce, while their principal rival, the New-York Central, runs through only one State. I will filustrate how unjustly this would operate at Buffalo, for example. So far as the traffic passing through by rail is concerned, all the lines are in the same position, and the New-York Central would have no unfair advantage, but with much of the freight coming to Buffalo by water the case would be totally different."

"Grain reaching Buffalo by vessel spees directly into the elevators, where it may remain for one day or one year or, in fact, so long as the owner chooses to pay the elevator charges. This grain comes from all parts of the Western States and from Canada. When taken from the elevators it is foot, as a part of shipments, governed by through rates, but is transported by the railroads or by canal at what are known as local rates to New-York, New-England or elsewhere.

"The traffic from Buffalo is at times enormous. There have been periods during the last few years when the shipments from Buffalo have been as steat as the total east bound traffic except coal, from all the local stations on the Erie road combined. The rates for Buffalo business carried in full carloads, and frequently in full trails I ada, directly to destinations, have been less than from local stations and of Buffalo, where the business

the Eric road combined. The rates for Bunalo shaless carried in full carloads, and frequently in full train I ada, directly to destinations, have been less than from local stations east of Buffalo, where the business in most instances to small and irregular. If the short hand law goes into effect, then the interstate companies will have to decide whether they will reduce the local rates to the Buffalo standard or abandon the business from Buffalo. They cannot afford to do either, but must conform to the law and, taking one class of traille, reject the other, to their manifest injury, at the same time doing no good whatever to any class of shippers. The proposed act, however, especially exempts railroads wholly within one State. The New-York Central can make on such business as its referred to just what rate it desires without considering the effect upon its local tariffs. Certainly Congress will not pass laws so manifestly unjust and unfair toward parallel interstate roads. The shippers from Buffalo would be unhappy if there were only one railroad to carry his grain to the seaboard and the only results of the law would be that the interstate roads from Buffalo would be injured. So would the shippers be and the only benefits would accrue to the New-York Central, already the most prosperous railroad company in the State. Surely Congress does not intend to do such an injustice.

BUSINESS BEYOND BUFFALO.

"As to business to and from points beyond Buffalo, there would be only one course to adopt-to advance the inter-state roads to obtain fair and reason-All the leading lines running between the East and West would unite, as they would be in the same plight, except, singularly enough, the Canadian lines Take the Grand Trunk Road, for example That lines Take the Grand Trunk Road, for example That company has a line under its control from Chicago to the frontier. In the United States in which a small portion only of the through line to Montreal is situated the company would be subject to the laws of Congress, but once over the Canadian line, where such laws are without any effect whatever upon their local tarif, the company would be entirely untrammelied. The result would surely be that the Grand Trunk line and the Canadian Pacific (whenever it carries out its scheme to build into Chicago) would dominate the situation as to rates generally and as to export business particularly, and have all the American lines at their mercy, so far as export traffic is concerned. The Canadian lines could make the rate from Chicago to Montreal twenty or lifteen cents per hundred pounds, and the rate from any point in Canadia to Montreal at double those rates without any interference, and the American lines would be obliged to charge the same rates from all local points east of Chicago as from Chicago—which they could not afford to do—or else allow the Canadian lines to take the business. What is true as to Chicago is also true as to many other important Western centres reached through Chicago. Vessels go to the ports where they get the best paying cargoes and in less than any months the foreign trade of Montreal widd vastly increase, to the great injury of the chieson our Atlantic seasoand. I can not believe that Congress will so legislate in favor of Canadia and against the interests of this country. company has a line under its control from Chicago to

generally ! The richest roads in the West, would probably be able to bear the strain for a while, but the weaker lines, particularly those which have a large pro portion of through business, would be driven to the wall -those which now pay small dividends would have to

portion of through business, would be driven to the wan —those which now pay small dividends would have to suspend them, and those which barely earn fixed charges would default and be piaced in charge of receivers, and all for no good, but to the great injury of the people of the Western States."

"It is said the lines to the Pacific would suffer greatly, is this your opinion it was asked.

"I do not know much about the Pacific roads," was the reply, "but from a trip which I made to the Pacific Coast last summer I can form some idea of the great injury that such lesislation would have upon them. A railroad manager accustomed to the operation of roads where a large amout of traffic is transported at low rates is surprised to see the small volume of business and can not understand how any net results are secured, until it is explained that good local rates are obtained, but with the through business between the Pacific and Atlantic coasts the case is entirely different. The transportation of such of the products of Japan and China—tea and silks especially—as pass through Sain Francisco and Portland, Ore., is at the lowest rates all rail per ton per mile, probably, in the world; so low, in fact, that the Lastern lines now receive it reluctantly and, it the "short had" law were in force could not take it at all. If this law is passed the course of action force upon the Pacific lines would seem to be apparent. They cannot make the local rates based upon

Sharp, bright and intelligent fellows are those railway men in Canada, engaged in transportation. I can tell you. They have reduced rate-cutting to a science, and there is not one of them who has not developed genius on this branch of the business. If it is said that the provise in the short haul clause is a remedy. I reply that in my judgment that is a mere delusion and a snare."

THE PROPOSED COMMISSION.

"Well, Mr. King, you certainly do not take a cheerfu view of the situation, but you must admit that the clause

view of the situation, but you must admit that the clause appointing a board of five commissioners relieves the subject of much embarrasament."

"You are greatly mistaken. The proposed board of commissioners will at least for a long time only aggravate the situation. Five commissioners to examine and decide promptly such delicate, difficult and complicated questions as those; Seventy-five commissioners well trained in the necessary requirements of their positions could not do it. It would require the whole time of five commissioners to hear and pass upon the grievances of this company and of the shippers on the Eric road slone. It would take months of careful and diligent examination to make an intelligent report or reach a wise conclusion."

gress will pass some law this session. The punce demand it. Is it your idea that no law should be passed at present?"

"Certainly not. I am very anxious to have legislation by Congress and just as soon as possible, but hasty and inconsiderate legislation may and probably will bring about serious consequences to the railroads and public interests slike."

"What do you suggest?"

"What do you suggest?"

"That Congress at once pass a bill something like this, appointing five boards of commissioners of three members each, to examine all questions involved and clothed with all powers necessary to obtain thorough, accurate information, including the examination of the books and accounts of the railroad companies one of these boards to act in the Territory of the Pacific rouds, one for the states between the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers, one for the States between the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers, one for the Southern States and one for the trunk lines; these commissioners to assume their duties immediately upon their appointment by the President and confirmation by the Senate and he required to have their reports ready by October 1, 1887. Then these fifteen Commissioners, as a Board, should recommend to Congress when it reassembles next December suitable legislation to meet the requirements of the case and to settle this difficult problem."

CHICAGO, Dec. 18 (Special).—Mrs. Harriet Hubbard Ayer appeared in Judge Garnett's court this morning and prayed for divorce from Herbert Ayer, who at one time as a member of the great fron firm of John C. Ayer's duced circumstances. Mrs. Ayer said that two years ago her husband had left her and had gone to Europe. She had not heard from him and had instituted inquiries tic. They had little to tell her, but finally rumors began to reach her that Mr. Ayer had been guilty of imprope to reach her that Mr. Ayer had been guilty of improper conduct. Making a thorough investigation, she discovered that he had been travelling through France with another woman who lived with him as his wife. Since she had heard from him in this way he had returned to America, but had never been to see her. She made frequent appeals to him for support since he left her, but had never received any response. In reply to the court's inquiry whether she had made any overtures for a reconciliation Mrs. Ayer replied, with tears springing to her eyes, "No, sir, I could not, under the circumstances." Mrs. Mason, Mrs. Ayer's secretary, said that she slways opened Mrs. Ayer's letters and if any correspondence from Mr. Ayer had been received she would have seen it, and that no letter from him had been received by his wife. Judge Garnett continued the case for further testimony.

FINED FOR VOTING ILLEGALLY.

Boston, Dec. 18 (Special).—Several men were before Judge Nelson in the United States District Court this morning charged with illegally voting at the last State election. One man pleaded not guilty. Alfred P. Gage pleaded guilty. His counsel then said that Mr. Gage was teacher in the English High School, that last summer he removed from Charleston to Arlington and on election day was told by the inspector to whom he stated the facts that he had a right to vote. Mr. Gage then put his ballot n an envelope, wrote the facts on the outside and handed it to the moderator, saying that if was rightly cast he would like to have it deposited. By order of the moderator of the meeting it was deposited. These facts were stated that the court might see that there was no intention of violating the law District-Attorney Stearns said that these few cases are samples of a large number of violations of the United States statute. The fact that Mr. Gage was a teacher in the High School, Mr. Stearns thought, was only an additional reason why he should have known that he had no right to vote Judge Nelson said he would impose a fine of 510 and costs, it being stated by the District-Attorney that the costs would amount to from \$15 to \$20 in each case. The cierk then read the sentence of the court and Mr. Gage paid the tine and costs and left the court room. it to the moderator, saying that if was rightly cast he

CHICAGO, Dec. 18. (Special).—Gratiot Washburne, secretary of the General Council of the American Exsibition at London, and a son of Elihu B. Washburne. who died at the Gault House at Louisville vesterday was born May 6, 1649, at Galena, Ill. cated at the State Normal school at Bloomington. American Minister to France, he became assistant secretary of the American Legation, a position he held connected with the American Ambulance Corps during the Franco Prussian war. At the close of the war he was decorated by the French Government for his was decorated by the French Government for his bravery in earing for the wounded on the field of battle. On his return to this country at the end of General Grant's Administration, Granot Washburne setted in New-York City, and was soon afterward appointed to a position in the Custom House. Last summer he resigned to associate himself with the American Exhibition which is to be held in London next year. His body will be taken to Galena and buried in the family cemetery lot. buried in the family cemetery lot.

FLOWERS AND BIBLES FOR CLUVERIUS.

o pardon or commute the sentence of Thomas J. Cluvertus, the murderer has been the recipient of more than the Flowers have been sent to him in abundance during the past week. On Thursday a large cross made of white past week. On Indraday a large cross attached a card bearing the name "Emma." On the horizontal cross piece were the words, "Heaven is Thine" in forget-me-nots. Another noticeable present was a basket of pure white lilles beneath a branch of weeping willow. Numerous smaller flowers gifts are pouring in, and, curiously enough, most of the flowers come from a florist who has his conservatories just below the bank of the reservoir in which Lillian Madison's body was found. The sentimentalists also seem to think that he has a passion for Bibles and prayer-books, for they have sent him enough of those to supply a large family. One of the Bibles came from a New-York Bible publishing company and is a work of art, being bound in rich blue plush with ivory ornaments and silver clasps. People would save their religious works if they could see how Cluverius regards them. Yesterday he got a "Fox's Book of Martyre," and as soon as he saw the title he pitched it across the cell with an angry exclamation. Nor does he relish biblical presents. pinks was brought to his cell. To it was attached a card

PERSECUTING THE SEMINOLES OF FLORIDA. PALATKA, Fla., Dec. 18 (special).-Recent statements that the Seminole Indians in Dade and Monroe counties were about to massacre the whites, that war dances were bucks had donned their paint and feathers, have been invesugated. The truth is that there is no danger of war, out the Indians are the subjects of persecution by the but the Indians are the subjects of persecution by the whites. The males among the Seminoles, all ages, will not exceed 300. They have the most antiquated guns and little ammunition. They live on game and pumpkins and potatoes. They rarely have sait and never sufficient clothing. They are a miserable, dirty, ragged, hungry set, but their chiefs are descended from the proudest families of the Creekos, Chickasaws and Cherokees. White

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 18 (Special) .- A conference of the Republican leaders and committees from the Union League and the Citizens' Committee was held this afteruitable candidate for the next Mayor on the Republican suitable candidate for the next Mayor on the Republican ticket. The Union League was represented by Charles Emory Smith, of The Fress, Thomas Cochran, E. A. Hancock, C. Griscom and E. C. Knight. The Citizens' Committee consisted of E. W. Clark, Joel J. Bally, E. P. Morris, J. C. Strawbridge and Thomas Leaning. The leaders present were Mayor Smith, James McManus, David H. Lane and Hamilton Disston. The following were suggested as candidates: William H. Sellers, George S. Graham, Thomas Cochrane, Charles Emory Smith, Edward I. Steel, John Wanamaker, Amos R-Little, Edwin H. Fitler, J. K. Lawson, Simon Gratz, Thomas M. Thompson, James R. Gates, Edwin S. Stewart, Thomas Dolan, A. L. Snowden, John H. Michener.

Easton, Dec. 18 ( perial), -- Dr. Henry Detwiller to-day celebrated his uinety-first birthday. He is still in active practice and though the weather is intensely disagreeable has waited on his patients all day. He is the oldest has waited on his patients an day. He is the oldest homesopathic physician in the country, if not in the world. A large family dinner was hold this afternoon and many callers appeared later. Dr. Detwiller was born in Switz crimed in 1795 and has been practising medicine over seventy years. He settled in Pennsylvania in 1818.

New-Haven, Dec. 18.—Professor H. C. Kingsley, treasurer of Yale College, who has been seriously ill for some time, is lying at the point of death. His physician said

this evening that he did not expect Mr. Kingsley until morning.

PRICE THREE CENTS

DR. M'GLYNN STILL LINGERS

SPECULATION AS TO HIS INTENTIONS. FALSE REPORT THAT HE SAILED YESTERDAY-

UNAUTHENTIC DISPATCHES FROM ROME. The interest in the case of Dr. McGlynn is creases rather than subsides. There are many reasons for this. In the first place it is now over two weeks since the dispatch summoning him to Rome was received and sent to him. This summons stated that he should come with all possible haste to the Propaganda. Despite this fact he still remains here, and so far as can be ascertained has as yet made no arrangements about going. What his intentions are and what he means by mies—if he has any enemies. Does he intend to disobey the Papal mandate? Will he searce from the church? Does he propose to remain here until he completes his defence? These are quesasked in vain. Dr. McGlynn refuses to give the least information in regard to himself or his plans. He seems to keep his own counsel, for even his about what he really intends to do as outsiders. Of course this cannot go on much longer. He

will have to take sters in one direction or another. The Catholic Church may be tolerant, but if brooks no disobedience on the part of its priests, and it is certain that further action will be taken in Dr. McGlynn's case shortly unless he starts fon Rome. It was reported yesterday that he had sailed, and this report was somewhat strengthened by his absence from the rectory in the afternoon. He returned home, however, toward evening, and was seen by several people. All efforts to induce him to say anything for publication proved futile. The dispatch from Rome printed in "The Times" yesterday was sent in to him. This stated hands of Archbishop Jacobini of Tyre, and two consultors, one a Jesuit and the other a Benedictine, who were pledged to secrecy. It further were the result of a long-continued effort on the part of certain prelates and others to secure his posed to him because of his defence of the public schools and his anti-Roman sympathies. It also hinted that Archbishop Corrigan had found the doctor's popularity in the diocese uncomfortable to himself. The first serious charges against Dr. McGlynn, according to this report, were made last September for supporting Henry George and for being rebellious against the authority of the tions against the priest's personal character, in neglecting the duties of his office to minule with worldly society. These last, it stated, were not made by Archbishop Corrigan, but by se clerical light. It also spoke of Dr. McGlynn's rich friends at Rome and urged him to come with out delay and meet the "cabal against him." Dr. McGlynn declined to say anything in refer-

At the Archbishop's palace it was said in regard to the dispatch that as long ago as Sertember the Cardinal Prefect of the Propaganda had thought proper both by cable and letter to call attention to the general incorrectness of the dispatches sent from Rome by the correspondent of "The New-York Times," and this was but a sample of the others. It was learned from other trustworthy sources that the Archbishon did not look upon the report as at all authentic-A gentleman holding intimate relations with him

"This is no personal matter between Archbishop Corrigan and Dr. McGlynn, though many seem to labor under the impression that it is. As a matter of fact the proceedings against Dr. McGlynn emanated from Rome, not from the Archbishop, who really had no discretion in the matter. He was simply told to have the doctor report to the Propaganda, and was bound to carry out these instructions. Yet friends of Dr. Mc-Glynn seem to think, or try to make out, that it is all the work of the Archbishop. This is al wrong, as every intelligent Catholic is aware.

In regard to the statement frequently made eight years. During the siege of Paris and the reign that Dr. McGlynn is wanted at Rome to give information in reference to the questions, this gentleman added: "Such talk is unwarranted. If the Holy See wanted information on any such matter Dr. McGlynn would not be sent for. The church has abundant sources of information without having to send to this country for a parish priest to enlighten it on any point. No. the doctor is called to Rome to answer charges against him-serious charges, too, and that is the long and short of it. It is not s question in regard to his personal character, for every one knows that he is a worthy man in every respect, but the point at issue is advocacy of theories which if carried out would strike at the very foundation of the church temporal."

Henry George was usked last night if he had enything to say in regard to the interview with Archbishop Corrigan in yesterday's TRIBUNE. He said that he was just going to leave town and had not a moment to spare to talk about anything. Another well-known labor leader said: "I see that the Archbishop and his friend cite an endless array of authorities to sustain his position, but there are just as many, I think, to maintain the contrary view. As a matter of fact, we know that the Catholic Church has as yet taken no definite and final action on this matter. It has denounced Communism and Socialism, bub Mr. George's ideas have nothing in common with those issues, at least as they are ordinarily under-

CINCINNATI, Dec. 18 (Special). -The liquor sellers have been crowding the Treasurer's office to-day in December 21, which is a practical impossibility, as here are nearly 2,500 of them. Most of them are exceedingly buter in their denunciation of the tax and n v of them find it almost impossible to raise so much money at once. A new plan has been for-mulated to fight the tax. It depends upon the principle that the same goods cannot be taxed twice, and that one State cannot tax goods invoiced from another State. The beer and liquors sold here now, were all bought in Cincinnati, of course, and hence the plan contemplated could not be put in operation before the next instalment of tax is due. Hereafter the saloon keepers will buy their beer in Indiana, their whiskey at Peoria or in Kentucky, and their wines, etc. from another State where taxes on the coods have aircally been paid. Their payment of the tax will be refused and when suit shall be brought the case will be transferred to the United States court, whence it will be pushed into the Supreme Court at Washington. The extensive boycott which will then be laid upon Cinc nualt browers is expected to cause agreat howl which will be contemplated with equan mity by the liquor sellers, who say that the brewers have not aided in the fight against the Dow law as they should have done. another State. The beer and liquors sold here now,

SENATOR DAWES ON THE INDIAN QUESTION. BALTIMORE, Mass., Dec. 18 (Special).—Senator Dawes gave an address on the Indian question last night before the Historical Seminary of Johns Hopkins University. public meeting was held in Hopkins Hall, which was well tilled with university men. By way of introduction, the Senator alluded to the passage of his Land and Severalty bill through the House as giving great encour-Severalty bill through the House as giving great encouragement toward the solution of the question. But much remained to be done. The question involved three steps. The first, education of the Indian, to give him desire of the through his condition, was already being accomplished in the achools run under Government management. The second step, giving the Indian the rights and privileges of clitrenship, had been provided for by the bill. The fixat stop, instruction in the methods of agriculture and furnishing the necessary means, must be done by the public, and Mr. Dawes called on the students to add in its accomplishment by their infinence and work. The and dience was appreciative, and farrly gave the Schafor as ovation at the close of his address.

THILTY-FIVE PERSONS HURT. Indianapolis, Dec. 18.—A dispatch to The Journal from Kokomo reports that gas was struck in Well No. 2 at that means wasiguited. A terrific explosion followed, ass five persons were more or less injured. Those of injured are Milo Mandlin. Adolphus Plekett, Ho-Loop, Mr. Ulsier, Hiake Ream, Marion Pierce, Ira John Dailey, Walter Hackett, George Stewart, Brown and David Frazier.